The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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RECORD PROTEST VOTE CAST AGAINST REACTION

MEXICAN PRESIDENT WELCOMED BY LABOR

Washington, Nov. 8.—Organized labor greeted General Plutarco Elias Calles, president-elect of Mexico, on his visit to this city. The distinguished Mexican received the unanimous support of Mexican organized labor in his recent campaign.

He was met at the railway station on his arrival in this city by a delegation of A. F. of L. officials. Later he received these officials and executives and representatives of the various international unions that maintain offices in this city at the Mexican embassy, where motion pictures of his campaign were shown. General Calles pledged his administration to the betterment of the people of Mexico, and hoped for a continuance of the fraternal bonds between workers of the United States and Mexico, which "have been so strongly cemented by your great President Gompers."

In reply to these well wishes, President Gompers expressed similar sentiments, and urged the necessity for the strongest unity between workers of the two countries that peace may continue.

TRIAL-BY-JURY RULE IS NOT DISCUSSED

New York, Nov. 8.—If the absence of newspaper editorial comment is a criterion, the trial-by-jury decision by the United States supreme court is a stunner to reaction. Few newspapers have discussed the court's reversal of a long line of decisions that the power to issue injunctions carries with it the inherent power to punish for violations of these court orders.

The supreme court now abandons that position and accepts the declaration by congress that alleged violators must be accorded a trial by jury.

The decision was unexpected, though the courts have been under a terrific bombardment, especially during the campaign just closed. The public press has seen fit to ignore the decision and its far-reaching effects. The matter is not discussed editorially.

The American Contractor, Chicago, points out that the decision, leaves the labor injunction unchallenged, but a trial by jury will permit "the active strikers, who are the first ones to violate an injunction, to remain at liberty pending their trial and they will be able to continue their injunction defying activities."

The American Contractor frankly reveals the purposes of the labor injunction, by this further comment on the supreme court's decision:

"Under the former method such individuals (strikers) were summarily sentenced, and thus were prevented from participating in the strike. Under the new arrangement such men will be virtually free to continue their activities until the jury can get around to convict them, by which time the strike probably will have been settled one way or another. It is not without reason that the unions of the country conceive of the supreme court decision as a ruling that is favorable to themselves."

MANY MINERS KILLED

Washington, Nov. 8.—Deaths in the coal mines of the country during September totaled 186, according to reports received by the United States bureau of mines. There were 157 lives lost in the bituminous fields and 29 in the anthracite fields. For the first nine months of 1924 the total number of accidents was 1,821, as compared with 1,942 in the corresponding months last year.

MOVIE OPERATORS ADVANCE

Baltimore, Nov. 8.—Movie operators in this city have signed contracts with several picture houses.

MINERS FILE SUITS FOR HEAVY DAMAGES

Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 8.—Union miners have filed suits for $50,000 damages against the anti-union Brady-Warner coal corporation. One suit is for destruction of the miners' hall by company thugs last summer.

E. S. Coulter and his wife ask damages to the amount of $25,090 because they were evicted from their home by mine guards when Mrs. Coulter was in a delicate condition. The treatment accorded her at that time resulted in sickness that threatened her life. It is alleged that Samuel Brady, president of the coal corporation, was a party to this eviction.

The legal department of the United Mine Workers is preparing to file other suits for damages against coal companies that have taken the law into their own hands. Miners and their families have been evicted at the point of guns or by threats and intimidation. In many cases the scant furniture of these families were thrown on the roadside or destroyed.

The miners are maintaining their stand against coal barons, who are using injunction judges, the police power of the state, subservient hostile newspapers and other powers to break the spirit of these trade unionists in various sections of West Virginia.

In no state are industrial overlords as brutal, and nowhere are workers facing such obstacles in their struggle to retain their civil and industrial liberties.

The miners' battle against these conditions is compelling the attention of those who should be the first to protest against wrong. In sentencing Don Chafin, Logan county sheriff and coal operators' gun man to two years in the penitentiary for bootlegging, Federal Judge McClintic made this significant statement:

"If I were to go into the field of prophesy I would say that the coming legislature is going to prohibit this system of deputy sheriffs that has prevailed in Logan county and probably in some other counties. I know that it has not been done in the preceding legislatures.

"I feel, after I got complete information, that I was dilatory when I was a member of the state legislature in not attempting to pass these laws there, for I believe I could have done it. Be that as it may, and going off into the difficult and uncertain field of prophecy, I would like the people who have lived under this system of tyranny to realize that only that such a situation can not continue in any portion of this judicial district."

EARLY ARBITRATION ADVOCATE IS DEAD

Boston, Nov. 8.—William L. Douglas, well-known shoe manufacturer, who died recently, was one of the first business men to advocate arbitration in industrial disputes. As a member of the Massachusetts legislature he introduced a bill creating the state board of conciliation and arbitration. The Boot and Shoe Workers' union signed their first arbitration agreement with Mr. Douglas. This was the beginning of the union's arbitration policy.

"William L. Douglas achieved a renowned business success and received the highest political honors from the citizens of his state, but we love best to think of him as a pioneer and steadfast friend and champion of arbitration of industrial disputes, and a sincere believer in the principle of collective bargaining," writes Editor Baine of the Shoe Workers' Journal.

"If there is more honor than that to be paid to any employer who has passed to the great beyond we do not know how to express it."

TEACHERS MUST AID

St. Paul, Nov. 8.—The city attorney has ruled that it is mandatory for teachers to contribute to their retirement fund. The plan is favored by a large majority of the teachers.

PLASTERERS UNITE

Fort Collins, Col., Nov. 8.—Plasterers at this place have organized and are affiliated with the trade union movement.

PENSIONS MORE PROFITABLE THAN COUNTY POOR HOUSES

Indianapolis, Nov. 8.—From a cold-blooded business standpoint and which ignores every humane impulse, society would find it more profitable to abolish its poorhouses and their expensive upkeep, and pay dependent poor a reasonable pension, is the belief of the United Mine Workers' committee on old age pensions.

The committee made a personal visit to more than four-fifths of the county homes of Illinois. A large majority of the superintendents of the institutions favor the pension plan.

In defense of their position, the committee refers to a county farm, in the southern part of the state, which has solved the problem by applying the county farm system. Paying former inmates a weekly pension of $6, "thus saving money for the taxpayers and creating happier conditions for the dependent poor.

"The 93 homes visited," the committee says, "comprise 14,417 acres of land, valued at $2,565,425, with buildings and furnishings valued at $6,176,276, making a total investment of $8,741,704. In these institutions there are, at the present time, 3,964 inmates. Allowing 4 per cent on the investment would mean $130 to each inmate. Add to this the average cost of maintenance which is, according to figures furnished us $5.30 per week, or $276.56 per annum, making a total cost of $405.60 per annum. In addition to this sum, something should be allowed for insurance and repairs, so that we find the present system to be a costly one, to say nothing of the cruel and inhuman method employed in caring for our aged and helpless dependents.

"Of the 2,684 inmates, 2,177 are 65 years of age and over; of these 870 could readily find good homes if paid a reasonable pension not to exceed $300 per annum, according to the statements of the various superintendents, and a much larger per cent, according to their belief, to their old mates. We also found that the combined salaries of the superintendents of these institutions amount to $53,778 annually, attending physicians $27,607 in salaries, while quite a number are paid by the month, but about $73,406 is paid for extra help. The superintendents, in addition to their salaries, are furnished with a residence and living expenses.

"Of the 89 superintendents interviewed, 53 favor old age pensions, eight are opposed and 19 are doubtful."

The committee points out that there are a limited number of dependent persons in each county who would be willing to be cared for in some institution, but with a wise pension law districts homes could care for the remaining few.

The committee reports that conditions in the 80 county homes range "from the very best to the most horrible, largely dependent upon the wisdom and capabilities of county supervisors and superintendents.

"In such homes where the inmates are loafing and drinking, a total lack of discipline exists, and the conditions surrounding them, it was a touching sight to see how their old faces would light with joy and hope at the suggestion of a pension that would enable them to go home, however humble it might be, and live and die among friends, familiar scenes and happy associations now lost to them forever."

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND IN CLOAK INDUSTRY

New York, Nov. 8.—Six weeks' contributions to the unemployment insurance trust fund, maintained jointly by employers and employes in the local cloak industry, totaled $250,000.

President Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union estimates that the fund will soon reach $1,600,000.

The fund is to be used for out-of-work benefits. The employer pays into the fund 2 per cent of his business and the worker pays 1 per cent of his wage. The fund is controlled by representatives of the union and the various organizations of employers.

This system was recommended by a commission appointed last summer by Governor Smith, when a tie-up in the industry was threatened. The workers have demanded relief from unemployment, because of the highly seasonal character of their calling. As they are well organized their complaint was considered by employers, many of whom have been blocked by competitors in their efforts to improve conditions.

The joint action by these unionists and employers indicate the possibilities of collective bargaining and the future of organized industry.

NEWSPAPERS DARE UNCLE SAM TO SUE

Washington, Nov. 8.—Several newspapers have challenged Attorney General Stone to make them the "goat" in his test suit against newspapers publishing income tax returns.

The department of justice and the internal revenue department have indicated that such publication is against the law. Many influential newspapers have used these hints of illegality, and they dare the attorney general to make them a party to his suit.

The attorney general, it is said, will not comply with these requests, but will select his own victim.

TRADE UNION SYSTEM ADOPTED BY DOCTORS

Washington, Nov. 8.—The Physicians' and Surgeons' union of the national capital, officially known as the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, has established an elaborate sliding wage scale that applies to every ill of man.

The minimum rate for office consultation or advice over the telephone is $2, and $300 for certain major operations. Minimum rates for the same service ranges from $10 to $5,000. Provision is made for charity patients and for those who can not pay the minimum. "Diminishing the fees except for motives of charity and benevolence is a violation of this regulation," according to the by-laws of the union.

A number of regulations, known to trade unionists as "working rules," are provided. Where a member of the union is victimized by competition will be blacklisted by the union until the wrong is rectified. This working rule is in addition, each member must agree to abide by the constitution, by-laws and adopted scale of prices.

JAP IMMIGRANTS OPPOSED BY MEXICO

Centro, Cal., Nov. 8.—The Mexican government is opposed to Japanese or other far-eastern colonization, according to Governor Rodrigues of the northern district of Lower California. The Mexican official made this statement in connection with the international boundary, near here. The executive received a telegram to this effect from Federal officials at Mexico City in which they uphold his opposition to reported plans of a syndicate to colonize Japanese south of Mexicali with 20,000 Japanese.

REGULATE LABOR AGENTS

St. Paul, Nov. 8.—Trade unionists, farmers, state officials and other businessmen have agreed on a plan to regulate private employment agents who fatten on the misfortunes of the unemployers. It is proposed that these agencies be licensed, bonded and subject to the regulation of the state industrial commission. The state board would have the power to revoke licenses. The maximum fee for all services is 10 per cent for the first month's wages.

When an agent seeks workers for places where strikes or lockouts exist, such conditions must be made plain to prospective employes.

"DEAD VALUES," NOT UNIONS, CAUSE HIGH BUILDING COST

Indianapolis, Nov. 1.—Officers of the Bricklayers' International union, together with other building trades unions, are dealing effective blows to the claim that wages are responsible for present building costs.

In a recent speech, President Bowen of the Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' International union called attention to the "dead values" or inflation in the building industry which is recognized by responsible contractors.

"State securities commissions for several years back," President Bowen said, "have urged that over-capitalization and 'dead values' be done away with. By this practice the 'value' of structures is doubled and trebled by the stroke of a pen, and as a result of these practices, undreamed-of 'profits' are made by those on the inside.

"Builders, and mostly contractors and bankers, say that nearly all commercial purpose buildings, erected for renting purposes alone, unless constructed by the concerns to occupy same, are a gamble, in which the renter pays the price of dead or non-existing values. In these and cases mentioned just above, quarterly dividends are 'made' which would have been considered magnificent had such been issued or paid annually before the war.

"All this is going on while dollar-grabbing promoters shriek that 'high wages' are the cause of high rents. The man compelled to pay exorbitant rents does not even inquire if this is true, but believes it."

LABOR ACT OUTLAWED BY UNUSUAL METHOD

Washington, Nov. 8.—The setting aside of the District of Columbia rent regulation act by the District court of appeals, recalls Justice Robb's connection with the District of Columbia minimum wage case, which also was first upheld and then reversed when Justice Robb sat on the case.

Justice Robb wrote the decision validating the rent regulation act, which congress passed in the belief that a housing emergency existed in the nation's capital. Justice Robb holds to the contrary, to the delight of landlords.

The District minimum wage law for women was upheld in June, 1921, and in the same month the court denied a motion that the case be reopened. In that case Justice Robb was unable to sit because of illness. Pursuant to section 225 of the code, the other justices of the court designated Justice Stafford to take his place.

When Justice Robb recovered and resumed his duties, an application was made to him by opponents of the minimum wage law that he grant a motion that the case be reopened. Chief Justice Smyth dissented, but Justice Stafford should pass on the motion, and quoted decisions without number to uphold his position. On the following language, the chief justice practically charged opponents with knowing Justice Robb was against the minimum wage law before he heard the case, and that he was associated with the majority when he heard the case and then invalidate the law:

"It would seem that the appellants, finding themselves defeated, sought a justice who had not sat in the case, but who, they believed, would be favorable to them, and induced him, by an appeal directed to him personally, to assume jurisdiction and to join with the dissenting justice in an attempt to overrule the decisions of the court. I shall not characterize such practice, but the facts speak for themselves."

By Robb forcing himself into the case, in defiance of law, the court of appeals reversed its former decision upholding the minimum wage law, and on December 3, 1923, the court held the act unconstitutional.

While the United States supreme court, the following year, also held the minimum wage law was illegal, Justice Robb's connection with the two decisions an interesting study of court possibilities.

URGES SIGHT TEST FOR ALL WORKERS

New York, Nov. 8.—An average of a number of examinations made in industrial corporations throughout the country indicates that 60 per cent of the workers have defective eyesight, according to Dr. James Smith of the New York post-graduate medical school and hospital.

An examination of the garment trade shops in this city discloses that 75 per cent of the employees have defective vision, Dr. Smith said. The speaker favored compulsory examination of workers for defective vision. He said periodic examinations in a testing laboratory are necessary. In order to maintain either skilled or unskilled labor "at a state of efficiency," he added, such examinations should become general and no employer should accept an applicant for a position until after a test of his vision has been made.

WANT TAX EXEMPT BONDS

New York, Nov. 8.—Publication of income tax payments has increased the demand for tax-exempt bonds. These bonds are bringing rich returns to brokers who have boosted the price. Any individual or corporation which would keep their large incomes from the public gaze is in a quandry. If they fail to buy these tax-exempt bonds their incomes will be known, and if they buy the tax-exempts at present prices their incomes will be lowered.

The publicity has shattered the poverty claims of many corporations that raise this cry when wage demands are made on them.

FUR WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Boston, Nov. 8.—Fur workers have won their general strike in this city for union-controlled working conditions. More than 90 per cent of the employers have accepted the union's demands.

MILK SALESMEN UNITE

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Milk salesmen and dairy workers have organized and are chartered by the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

INDUSTRY'S CASH BOX BULGING WITH PROFITS

New York, Nov. 8.—The coffers of industrial corporations are bulging with profits. Never in the history of this country were these concerns so loaded with cash as they are today.

It was announced recently that the cash account of the General motors corporation increased more than $50,000,000 in three months, bringing that item up to $84,000,000.

At the end of last year 16 corporations had cash and investments that totaled $1,200,000,000, and it is predicted that much larger holdings will be announced at the end of this year.

At the end of 1923 the steel trust headed the list with $346,000,000 in cash and investments. The General electric company was next with $91,000,000, followed by American telephone and telegraph with $88,000,000, and Standard oil of New Jersey with $87,000,000. Other corporations that reported enormous cash and investments last year, and which will increase this year, are: New York Central, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Vacuum oil company, Southern Pacific, Allied chemical, Armour, Eastman Kodak, Pennsylvania, Standard oil of New York and the Pullman company.

Smaller corporations are reporting what is declared to be substantial profits at the close of the year 1924. The following indicate these net gains, after all charges and taxes have been met:

Packard motor company, $4,805,170; American tobacco company, $1,010,757; Houston oil, $1,744,398.

The publication of income tax returns indicates that with the rapid growth by monopoly and trustified industry, and that living wages can, and should, be paid.

INCOME TAX LISTS IS U. S. PROPERTY

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Federal Judge Westenhaver has ruled that income tax payments are not private, and he has refused to issue an injunction restraining the internal revenue collector from publishing these returns.

The court's decision is in opposition to the claims of large tax payers, who claim the government is permitting "unjust" interference with private affairs.

"I can see nothing more improper in the disclosure of income tax payments to the United States government than of personal taxes to the county or city," Judge Westenhaver said. "Certainly the income tax is not on any higher plane. There obviously are no property rights involved in an income tax return. After the return is made, it belongs to the government and is a part of the public records.

"I will therefore dismiss the petition on these grounds," the court said. "That the tax lists are government records and public records, that no property rights in privacy are shown, and that this must be a court of equity and not a disciplinary tribunal."

Despite the court's ruling, the local revenue collector refuses to make the returns public. He said such action "would be a contravention of the law and unduly invade the rights of the tax payer under the law," and in addition, the collector would incur a legal liability."

RAILWAY EARNINGS MAKE HIGH RECORD

New York, Nov. 8.—September net operating income of the nation's first-class railroads totaled $116,718,000. This was the greatest month this year, and broke all records since July, 1918, when these carriers earned $138,155,-246. Other months of large earnings since that time include October, 1921, when these railroads reported $105,-220,776; October, 1923, $103,932,691, and August, 1924, $96,412,000.

UNIONS FEDERATE

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 8.—The carpenters and painters district councils, representing thousands of wage workers, have submitted a proposal by their respective memberships that both crafts pool their common interests and demand the working card of painters and carpenters on every job.

PAY HEAVY INCOME TAXES

New York, Nov. 8.—Income tax publicity reveals that large department store payroll income taxes that mount into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The data does not include profits are hidden by attorneys for these corporations.

Tidal Wave Of 6,000,000 Votes Jars Smug Special Privilege

Washington, Nov. 8.—The La Follette candidacy made it possible for the people to register the greatest popular protest against reaction in the history of this country.

Opponents of the progressive ticket are admitting that La Follette will be credited with 6,000,000 votes. The magnitude of this vote can be appreciated by comparing it with Roosevelt's 1912 popular vote of 4,119,507, when he and Taft were defeated by Wilson. The latter received 6,000,000 votes.

Roosevelt with 4,000,000 votes received 88 votes in the electoral college. Taft with 3,500,000 votes received but eight electoral votes—Utah and Vermont.

In the 1924 election La Follette receives at least 6,000,000 though he probably carries but one state—Wisconsin.

While reaction affects great jubilation at what it terms the "crushing defeat" of the progressive ticket, the men who make these claims are not blind to the significance of 6,000,000 voters overcoming hostile court decisions, the obstacles of party machines, the confusion of ballots and the ever-present danger of a dishonest count in certain sections of the country.

Despite contrary claims, reaction has not secured control of congress. The progressive group in both branches, backed by 6,000,000 votes, will serve as a check on those who would now create the belief that they have a blank check, signed by the American people.

Organized labor played a magnificent part in this campaign, and the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L. has been given its greatest indorsement. The A. F. of L. non-partisan committee distributed millions of pieces of literature. Labor's campaign was marked by complete harmony, solidarity and enthusiasm. There was no discord or internal dissension in the ranks of labor. The recognized labor press stood true, as it always does. These publications presented the workers' cause with intelligence and capacity.

The campaign presented a wonderful educational opportunity to the trade unions, which the workers took advantage of. At no other election was court usurpation of rights and functions and their relation to government so generally discussed. The workers have new viewpoints on these issues, and this education will be of service in future campaigns.

Let no worker be fooled by reaction's cheers. These shouts are artificial. The directors of reaction never fool themselves. They will not overlook 6,000,000 protesting voters, and the increased solidarity and intelligence of the workers.

Reaction is well aware that one election is but a skirmish in the campaign against it.

RENT ACT SET ASIDE; CONGRESS REVERSED

Washington, Nov. 8.—The District of Columbia court of appeals has set aside the District rent regulation act passed by congress several years ago. The act has been extended by congress from time to time because of a housing emergency. Justice Robb, who rendered the opinion, held that the emergency has passed.

The courts put their judgment above congress, and rule that congress is mistaken when it insists a housing emergency does exist.

The rent commission, appointed under the act, has been particularly successful in checking gouging landlords, but of late the latter have enlisted the courts which are almost daily enjoining the commission from interfering with rent increases.

The courts also have ruled that landlords inflate the value of their property and then demand rentals on this watered valuation. The commissioners have made affidavit to the court that another reason for high rents is because of the withdrawal of a large amount of space from the market by prohibitive values.

Builders of apartments reap exorbitant returns by renting three-fourths of their building at high rentals, rather than all of the apartment for moderate returns. The landlords, it is stated, are conducting "a campaign of intimidation and intimidation and are menacing the public welfare."

UNIONIST STOPS WAGE CUT

Lexington, N. C., Nov. 8.—Wage cuts at a large mill here were restored through the vigorous action of Harry Estough, organizer of the United Textile Workers. The unionist talked to the workers on organization at one of the factory gates, and the speech proved so effective that the management and employes came to an agreement.

"LOONEY" GASOLINE KILLS MANY WORKERS

New York, Nov. 8.—Gasoline manufactured by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and known as ethyl gas, has been outlawed by the local board of health. It will be a misdemeanor for any one to use the "loonery" gas in this city.

Out of a total of 45 men employed on this gas in the Standard's plant at Bayway, N. J., 33 have been affected. Several have died in straight jackets. "Looney" gas is a mixture of gasoline and kerosene, and is supposed to add power to the fuel and eliminate "knocks" in motor car engines.

Tetra-ethyl has little odor and if a drop touches the skin it causes no particular irritation, it is claimed. Therein lies the danger to those who handle it directly. A worker might get a little on his hand occasionally over a period of weeks without paying any attention to it, and finally die of lead poisoning, it is said.

It has been found that small quantities of tetra-ethyl applied at different times has the same effect as a larger quantity applied at one time.

It is stated that tetra-ethyl lead has been known to chemists since 1854. It is a compound of metallic lead and one of the alcoholic series. Its fumes produce insanity and the brain not unlike delirium tremens.

The Standard oil company has issued a statement announcing that the workers had been warned of danger of ethyl gas and are required to wear gas masks and rubber gloves.

Prosecutor A. J. David of Union county, New Jersey, which includes the Standard oil plant, replied:

"I am satisfied many of the workers did not know the danger they were running. I also believe that some of the workers were not masked or told to wear rubber gloves."

WORKERS UNITE BECAUSE THEY HAVE TO

By FANNIA M. COHN

Secretary, Educational Department, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The trade union is not the result of caprice—it is a normal response to an urgent economic and social need.

With the development of steam and electricity came the disappearance of the artisan with his small workshop. He was displaced by the immense shops and factories, where multitudes of workers were brought together under one roof. These industrial wage earners had no share in the ownership of the tools and machinery with which they worked and were reduced to the level of "hands." Their health and lives were endangered by unsanitary and unsafe conditions. They were at the mercy of antagonistic management, who most of the time represented absentee employers.

In our highly organized industrial society the personality of the individual is reduced almost to insignificance. Nowadays, he functions through the organization of professional, economic, political or otherwise. The individual takes pride in the collective achievements of the organization group to which he belongs. At the same time our industrial society tends to reduce human life to mere machines. The worker, whether he works with hand or brain, is affected by technical developments and is a mere member of any other group. He must be an efficient human machine if he is to keep his job. Workers are willing to be replaced.

The trade union movement is the gathering of these forces which are discontented with the modern industrial society where the individual worker is reduced to insignificance, and is merely an efficient human machine easy to replace.

Under the present system of society man follows the machine. There is no chance for personal development or initiative by the worker. Only through trade unions can workers act in many capacities in the industrial, economic, political, co-operative and educational fields. As members of unions they have a chance to develop their creative faculties. Through their trade unions they act collectively and think of the good of the group, rather than of their individual advancement.

As members of trade unions, workers give conscious and planful consideration to problems not only of their own group and industry but of society as a whole. They also make efforts to solve them.

To millions of workers, their union is not only the organization that protects them on the economic field, but is also the organization that gives them an opportunity to develop character and personality, to gain dignity, self-confidence and self-respect as citizens and as human beings. Through the trade union the workers themselves without company interference, is the true reflection of their aspirations.

The trade union movement gives an aim and a philosophy. It formulates a conception of life and creates new economic and spiritual values, not only for the millions of workers and members of trade unions, but as a whole. That the trade union is an important institution in our modern industrial society can not be disputed. It is only the near-sighted, those who do not see and understand the world we live in, and who are not concerned with the future of our civilization, who challenge workers' organizations and stop at nothing to destroy them.